

Exhibit 25

REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC

**MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF
SPECIAL MASTER'S ORDER
REGARDING NAMED PLAINTIFF DATA**

I. Introduction

Facebook respectfully seeks reconsideration of the Special Master’s November 29, 2021 Order re: Plaintiffs’ Motion to Compel Production of Plaintiff Data (the “tentative order”). The tentative order, if it became final, would require Facebook [REDACTED]. When Facebook initially raised this infeasibility to Judge Corley, Plaintiffs *insisted* that they were not seeking user data relating to Named Plaintiffs *unless it was shared or made accessible* to third parties, and they assured the Court that this limitation would *narrow the information Facebook had to produce*. The focus then turned to whether Facebook had produced the three categories of user data that Judge Corley found potentially relevant, with the understanding that it could be relevant only if it met the “shared or made accessible” test that Plaintiffs themselves advanced.

The Special Master’s tentative order threatens to undo this forward progress and send the parties back to square one. Facebook thus seeks reconsideration of the tentative order (1) to the extent that it unwinds more than one year of negotiations, litigation, and the parties’ agreement by expanding relevant Named Plaintiff data *beyond* data that was shared or made accessible, and (2) because compliance with the tentative order as written, particularly within the specified timeframe, is not feasible, as set forth in the accompanying declarations of Mengge Ji and David Pope.

II. Facebook seeks reconsideration of the Special Master’s finding that data relating to the Named Plaintiffs is discoverable even if not shared.

Facebook seeks reconsideration of the Special Master’s finding that “Discovery Order No. 9 does not limit the scope of discoverable data related to the Named Plaintiffs to data that was shared with third parties . . . because Judge Corley’s ruling contains no language indicating such a limitation.” Order ¶ 15 (Exhibit G).

1. Discovery Order No. 9 *does* state that the user data relevant to this case is limited to shared data. But Discovery Order No. 9 largely addressed a separate issue. In the briefs underlying Discovery Order No. 9, Facebook argued that relevant user data is data that users posted *on Facebook*. Judge Corley rejected this position on the basis that relevant data includes all data that Facebook **shares** with third parties (whether posted on Facebook or not). Judge Corley wrote: “Plaintiffs correctly argue

1 that Facebook’s restrictive view of relevant discovery would exclude an enormous amount of
 2 information that Facebook collects and **shares** with third parties about Facebook’s users. The district
 3 court’s order (Dkt. No. 298) did not limit Plaintiffs’ claims to only challenging the **sharing** of data
 4 Facebook collects from a user’s on-platform activity; the claims also challenge Facebook’s **sharing** of
 5 user data and alleged failure to monitor how third parties used such **shared** information.” Dkt. 557 at
 6 1–2 (emphases added) (Exhibit I). Judge Corley went on to describe three categories of discoverable
 7 data that included both on-Facebook and off-Facebook activities. *Id.* at 2. Her description of these
 8 categories of data did not reverse her prior language clarifying that the scope of Plaintiffs’ live claims—
 9 and therefore the scope of relevant discovery—concerns “Facebook’s sharing of user data.” *Id.*

10 2. Discovery Order No. 9 did not dedicate significant space to clarifying that the scope of
 11 discoverable user data is data that Facebook shared with third parties because the parties agreed on
 12 this point. In the briefing underlying Discovery Order No. 9, Plaintiffs stated: “Plaintiffs seek only a
 13 holding that the sensitive data Facebook collected about *ten Named Plaintiffs* and *shared* with third
 14 parties is relevant.” Dkt. 547-3 at 9 (emphasis in original) (Exhibit J).¹ Plaintiffs explicitly represented
 15 that their narrowed request would narrow the scope of discovery: “Plaintiffs do not contend that
 16 information that was not shared is relevant, which substantially narrows the information Facebook
 17 would be required to produce in this case.” *Id.* (emphasis added). In particular, Plaintiffs told Judge
 18 Corley that they did “not demand . . . ‘that Facebook search *millions* of disaggregated data sets for any
 19 data to have ever crossed Facebook’s systems relating to a Named Plaintiff and any derivative materials
 20 drawing on that data.’” *Id.* (quoting Facebook’s opposition brief). The Special Master’s tentative
 21 order, however, would require exactly that.

22 3. At the December 9, 2020 hearing before Judge Corley on this subject, counsel for
 23 Plaintiffs reiterated that the information that they sought about Named Plaintiffs was “information

24 ¹ Plaintiffs repeated this position numerous times in their briefing. *See* Dkt. 547-3 at 1 (“This discovery
 25 dispute concerns sensitive user information that Facebook has shared with third parties without users’
 26 consent.”); *id.* at 2 (“[S]ensitive user information is relevant if Facebook shared it without users’
 27 consent.”); *id.* at 4 (“[T]he legal theories upheld at the pleading stage” turn on “whether Facebook
 28 shared [sensitive information] with third parties.”); *id.* at 5 (“Plaintiffs have standing . . . because their
 sensitive information was disseminated to third parties in violation of their privacy.” (quotation marks
 and citation omitted)); *id.* at 9 (“Plaintiffs seek an order holding that all sensitive data about the ten
 Named Plaintiffs that Facebook shared with or made accessible to third parties is relevant to this
 action.”).

1 shared or made accessible.” Opp. Ex. R at 18:15–16 (Exhibit F) (argument by Counsel Loeser to Judge
2 Corley).

3 4. In briefing before the Special Master, Plaintiffs again conceded: “Plaintiffs have always
4 sought, and continue to seek, content and information that has been shared with or made accessible to
5 third parties. And they are not arguing that content and information is relevant if Facebook did not
6 share it with or make it accessible to third parties.” Plaintiffs’ Reply at 1 (Exhibit H).

7 5. By declining to “limit the scope of discoverable data related to the Named Plaintiffs to
8 data that was shared with third parties,” Order ¶ 15, the Special Master’s tentative order could inject
9 the extremely burdensome discovery that the parties and Judge Corley have already recognized is not
10 at issue. To the extent the Special Master meant only that discoverable information included
11 information “shared *or made accessible*”—which would be consistent with Plaintiffs’ statements and
12 Judge Corley’s orders—Facebook respectfully requests that the tentative order be clarified to say so.

13 6. The Special Master’s order also cites Discovery Order No. 11 as evidence that “Judge
14 Corley clarified that Facebook’s interpretation of Discovery Order No. 9 is not what Judge Corley
15 intended.” Order ¶ 16. Judge Corley did not issue Discovery Order No. 11 in order to clarify or expand
16 her prior order. Judge Corley issued Discovery Order No. 11 to describe the scope of a 30(b)(6)
17 deposition that she authorized at a December 9, 2020 discovery hearing. Dkt. 588 at 1 (Exhibit K).
18 The purpose of that deposition was to allow Plaintiffs to explore whether any data Facebook shares
19 with third parties had not been produced for the Named Plaintiffs. Facebook had already explained
20 that it does not share inferences about users with third parties. *See* Opp. Ex. R. at 20:15–18.² But
21 Plaintiffs expressed “disbelief” in Facebook’s representations about what data was shared with third
22 parties, and demanded a deposition to verify those representations: “We just don’t believe . . . their
23 description of **what is or is not shared or made accessible**. We need to put somebody under oath and
24 have them testify about that.” *Id.* at 26:7–9, 28:15–17 (emphasis added). Judge Corley therefore

25
26 ² This is for a basic technological reason. When a third party—such as an app developer or business
27 partner—obtains user-related data, it accesses it through an “application programming interface,” or
28 “API.” Opp. Ex. E ¶¶ 3–7 (Exhibit E). The APIs at issue pulled information from Facebook’s “Social
Graph,” not data warehouses like Hive. *See id.* A user’s DYI file, which Facebook produced for all
Named Plaintiffs, contains the most complete current set of data about that user that is in the Social
Graph (and more). *See* Opp. Ex. C ¶ 5 (Exhibit D).

1 allowed Plaintiffs to conduct a 30(b)(6) deposition for that purpose: “to verify the representation that
 2 yes, we collect this information—inferential data, but it is not made accessible to third parties.” *Id.* at
 3 35:3–5.

4 7. Discovery Order No. 11 describes the scope of the deposition Judge Corley authorized;
 5 it does not alter Discovery Order No. 9. The statement from Discovery Order No. 11 that the Special
 6 Master quoted in his order confirms this: “How [Facebook] specifically uses this data is an open
 7 question, but if the Court were to accept Facebook’s arguments about the scope of production, it would
 8 eliminate Discovery Order No. 9’s third category of discovery: data inferred from a user’s on or off-
 9 platform activity.” Order ¶ 16 (quoting Discovery Order No. 11). That statement confirms that *if*
 10 *Facebook did not share inferred data*—the question that the 30(b)(6) deposition was meant to verify—
 11 *then the third category of data would not be discoverable*. Respectfully, the Special Master’s reading
 12 of this statement to mean that non-shared data is discoverable is incorrect and contrary to Discovery
 13 Order No. 9, the briefing underlying it, Discovery Order No. 11, and the entire purpose of the 30(b)(6)
 14 deposition that Judge Corley authorized.

15 **III. In any event, Facebook seeks reconsideration of the Special Master’s order regarding**
 16 **what information Facebook must produce.**

17 Even if the Special Master does not reconsider his finding that “Discovery Order No. 9 does
 18 not limit the scope of discoverable data related to the Named Plaintiffs to data that was shared with
 19 third parties,” Order ¶ 15, Facebook respectfully requests reconsideration of the portion of the Special
 20 Master’s tentative order regarding the information Facebook must produce at this time. Facebook is
 21 prepared to “provide a list of data sources that may,” to the best of Facebook’s current knowledge,
 22 “contain information related to” Facebook users, which may include “the Named Plaintiffs.” Order
 23 ¶ 19. But complying with the other aspects of the Special Master’s order is not feasible, particularly
 24 within the proposed timeframe. Facebook has good cause to raise each of these issues in a motion for
 25 reconsideration because (i) Facebook understood that the parties and Court were in agreement that
 26 information that was not “shared or made accessible” to third parties was not discoverable, *see* Ex. A
 27 (Kutcher Decl.) ¶¶ 1-6, and (ii) the Special Master’s Order requires Facebook to provide information
 28 Plaintiffs did not request in their Motion to Compel, *id.* at ¶ 7.

8. *First*, Facebook requests reconsideration of the Special Master’s order that it provide “the name of [all] database[s] or data log[s]” that “may contain information related to the Named Plaintiffs,” Order ¶ 19, as Facebook does not presently have a full list of these sources and is unable to prepare one within a reasonable time period. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See Ex. B ¶ 3 (Pope Decl.). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See *id.* ¶ 10. Facebook is providing with this motion a list of the data systems it has identified to date as storing or interacting with user data (without accounting for whether that data is aggregated or de-identified from a user’s account), but this project is not yet complete and Facebook cannot yet identify all of the “data logs” within each of the data systems identified. See *id.* ¶¶ 3–4, 6; *id.* Ex. A.

9. *Second*, Facebook requests reconsideration of the Special Master’s order that it provide “a description of [each] data source’s purpose and function.” Order ¶ 19. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See Ex. B ¶ 7 (Pope Decl.). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See *id.* ¶ 9.

10. *Third*, for the same reasons, Facebook requests reconsideration of the Special Master’s order that it provide “a description of the types of Named Plaintiff data contained in the data source.” Order ¶ 19. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See Ex. B ¶¶ 8–9 (Pope Decl.).

11. *Fourth*, Facebook requests reconsideration of the Special Master’s order that the parties submit “a proposed protocol for the production of Named Plaintiffs’ data from the data sources identified by Facebook.” Order ¶ 20. [REDACTED]

Ex. C ¶¶ 10–31 (Ji Decl.).

See Ex. B ¶¶ 10–11 (Pope Decl.). Moreover, any data ultimately

retrieved as a result of these massive efforts would likely be irrelevant and unusable,

See Ex. C ¶¶ 10, 23 (Ji Decl.).

IV. Conclusion

Facebook respectfully asks the Special Master to reconsider his finding that data relating to the Named Plaintiffs is discoverable even if not shared. Even if the Special Master does not reconsider that finding, Facebook respectfully requests that the Special Master reconsider what information Facebook must produce.

1 Dated: December 10, 2021

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EXHIBIT A

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Attorneys for Defendant Facebook, Inc.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC

**DECLARATION OF MARTIE
KUTSCHER IN SUPPORT OF
FACEBOOK, INC.'S MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL
MASTER'S ORDER REGARDING
NAMED PLAINTIFF DATA**

1 I, Martie Kutscher, hereby declare as follows:

2 1. I am an associate at the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, counsel of record
3 for Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) in the above-captioned matter. I am a member in good standing of
4 the State Bars of California, New Jersey, and New York. I submit this declaration in support of
5 Facebook’s Motion for Reconsideration of the Special Master’s Order Regarding Named Plaintiff Data.
6 I make this declaration on my own knowledge, and I would testify to the matters stated herein under
7 oath if called upon to do so.

8 2. In briefing before Judge Corley in October 2020, Plaintiffs wrote: “Plaintiffs seek only
9 a holding that the sensitive data Facebook collected about *ten Named Plaintiffs* and *shared* with third
10 parties is relevant. Plaintiffs do not contend that information that was not shared is relevant, which
11 substantially narrows the information Facebook would be required to produce in this case.” Dkt. 547-
12 3 at 9 (emphasis in original). Plaintiffs also stated that they did “not demand . . . ‘that Facebook search
13 *millions* of disaggregated data sets for any data to have ever crossed Facebook’s systems relating to a
14 Named Plaintiff and any derivative materials drawing on that data—such as data sets tracking hours of
15 peak user activity to monitor strains on Facebook’s system.’” *Id.* (quoting Facebook’s opposition
16 brief).

17 3. Plaintiffs also stated at a hearing before Judge Corley that the information they sought
18 about Named Plaintiffs was “information shared or made accessible” to third parties. Opp. Ex. Q at
19 18:15–16.

20 4. Judge Corley’s order similarly reflected the parties’ agreement that discoverable
21 information was limited to information that was shared or made accessible to third parties. *See* Opp.
22 Ex. P (“The district court’s order (Dkt. No. 298) did not limit Plaintiffs’ claims to only challenging the
23 **sharing** of data Facebook collects from a user’s on-platform activity; the claims also challenge
24 Facebook’s **sharing** of user data and alleged failure to monitor how third parties used such **shared**
25 information.”) (Discovery Order No. 9) (emphases added); *see also, e.g.*, Opp. Ex. R at 35:3–5 (stating
26 that the purpose of the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition she authorized was “to verify the representation that
27 yes, we collect this information—inferential data, but it is not made accessible to third parties”) (Dec.
28 9, 2020 hearing).

1 5. Based on these and other similar statements from Plaintiffs and Judge Corley, Facebook
2 understood that the parties and Court were in agreement that information that was not “shared or made
3 accessible” to third parties was not discoverable.

4 6. Because Facebook understood the parties to agree on this point, Facebook’s initial
5 briefing before the Special Master did not detail the extremely burdensome nature or impossibility of
6 identifying and producing all data related to the Named Plaintiffs. In light of the Special Master’s
7 tentative order, Facebook provides greater detail on those issues in its motion for reconsideration and
8 accompanying declarations.

9 7. The Special Master’s tentative order also requires Facebook to provide “a description
10 of the types of Named Plaintiff data contained in [each] data source.” Order ¶ 19. Plaintiffs did not
11 request such a description in their motion to compel, so Facebook did not discuss the burden of
12 providing such a description in its initial briefing before the Special Master. In light of the Special
13 Master’s tentative order, Facebook provides greater detail on this issue in its motion for reconsideration
14 and accompanying declarations.

15 8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that
16 the foregoing is true and correct.

17
18 Executed on December 10, 2021 in Palo Alto, California.

19
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21 Martie Kutscher
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EXHIBIT B

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Attorneys for Defendant Facebook, Inc.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC

**DECLARATION OF DAVID POPE IN
SUPPORT OF FACEBOOK, INC.'S
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF
THE SPECIAL MASTER'S ORDER RE
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL
PRODUCTION OF PLAINTIFF DATA**

Discovery Special Master Daniel Garrie, Esq.

**DECLARATION OF DAVID POPE IN SUPPORT OF FACEBOOK, INC.'S
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE SPECIAL MASTER'S ORDER RE
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF PLAINTIFF DATA**

I, David Pope, declare:

1. I am a Group Technical Program Manager on the Core Infra Team at Meta, Inc. f/k/a Facebook, Inc. (hereinafter “Facebook”). I make this declaration on my own knowledge, and I would testify to the matters stated herein under oath if called upon to do so.

2. In my role as a Group Technical Program Manager, I am responsible for supporting the Core Infra Engineering teams. Through my work at Facebook, I am familiar with Facebook’s efforts to inventory its data systems and the data assets (*i.e.*, individual logs, data sets, or other units of data) within them.

3. My team and others have been working to inventory all of the data systems (*i.e.*, data storage or analysis tools) within Facebook and understand which of them retain user data.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4. A list of the data systems we have identified as storing or interacting with user data is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

5. I understand that the Special Master in this matter has requested that Facebook produce “a list of data sources that may contain” user data and for each source provide (1) “the name of the data source or data log”; (2) “a description of the data source’s purpose and function”; and (3) “a description of the types of [user data] . . . contained in the data source.”

6. The inventory my team has compiled does not include all “data logs” within each of the data systems identified.

7. My team also has not compiled a comprehensive description of every data system's "purpose and function." Rather, the "purpose and function" of a data system may vary depending on the team that is using it. Many data systems are used by multiple teams.


8. Last, my team has not analyzed the "types of user data" within each data system, which can also vary depending on the team using the system.

9. Based on my experience, gathering these additional data points about each of the 149 data systems we have identified as containing user data would likely require us to repeat the same process we implemented to compile this inventory, [REDACTED]

10. My team and others have separately begun a process of inventorying specific data assets (*e.g.*, specific data sets or logs). [REDACTED]

11. [REDACTED]

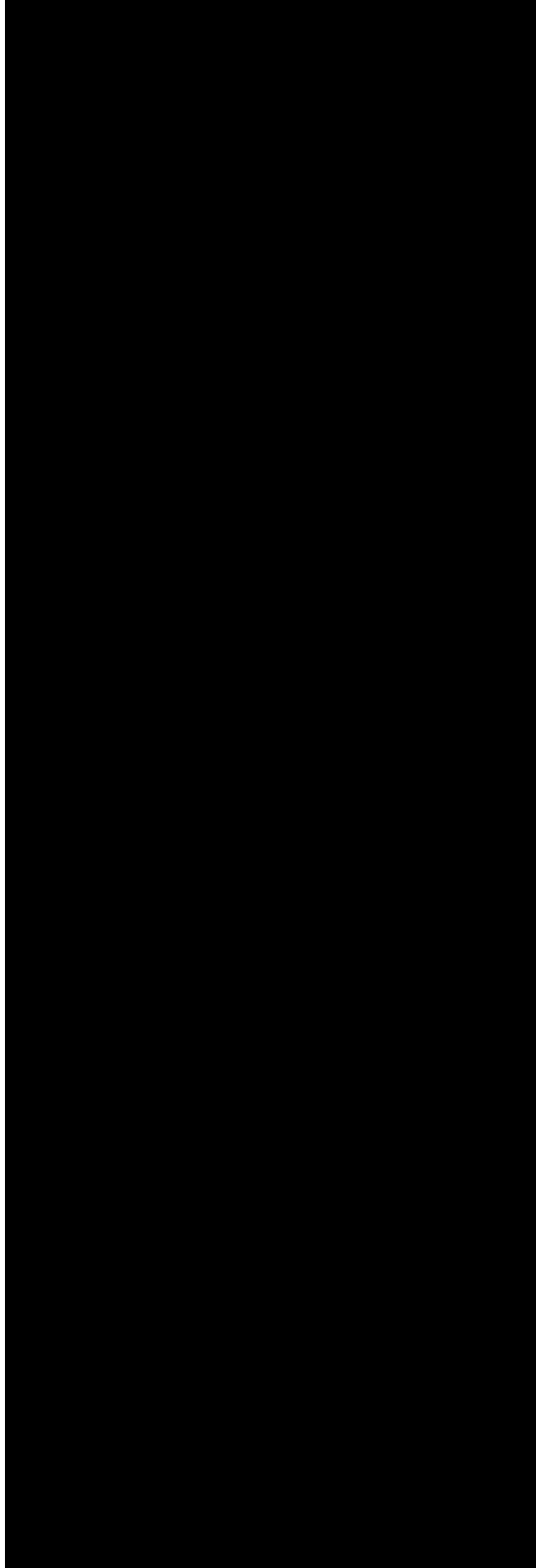
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I executed this Declaration on December 10, 2021, in Belmont, California.

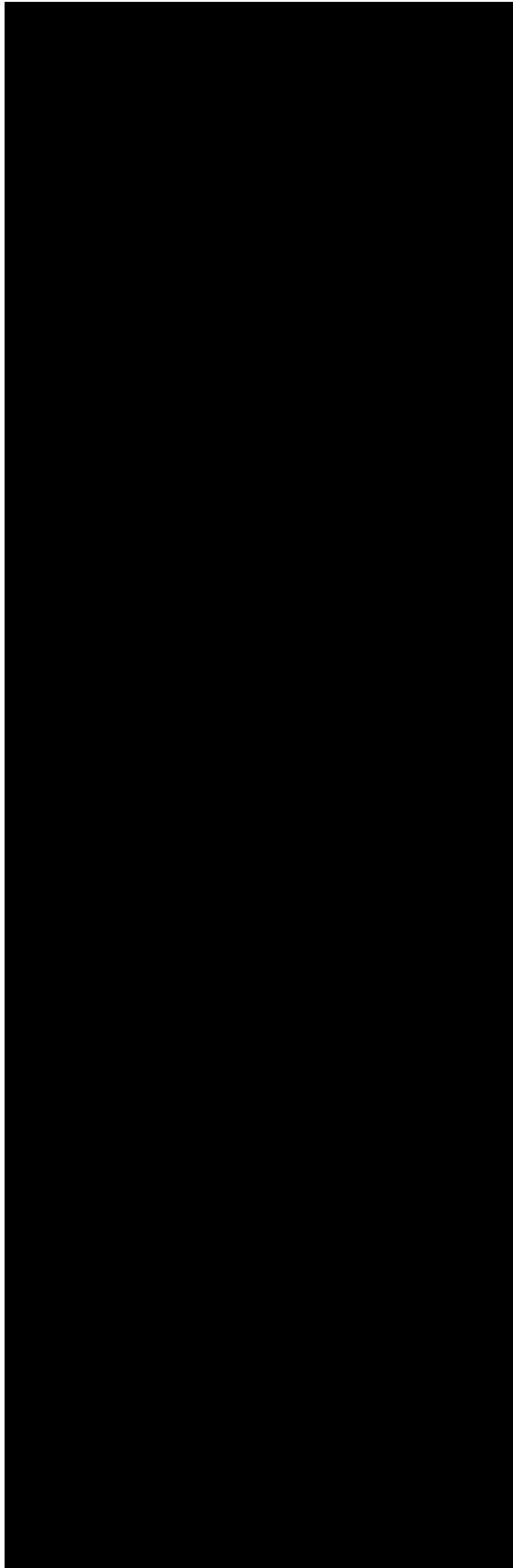
A handwritten signature in brown ink, appearing to read "David Pope", is written over a horizontal line.

David Pope

Exhibit A to Pope Declaration

Data Systems That May Store or Interact With User Data





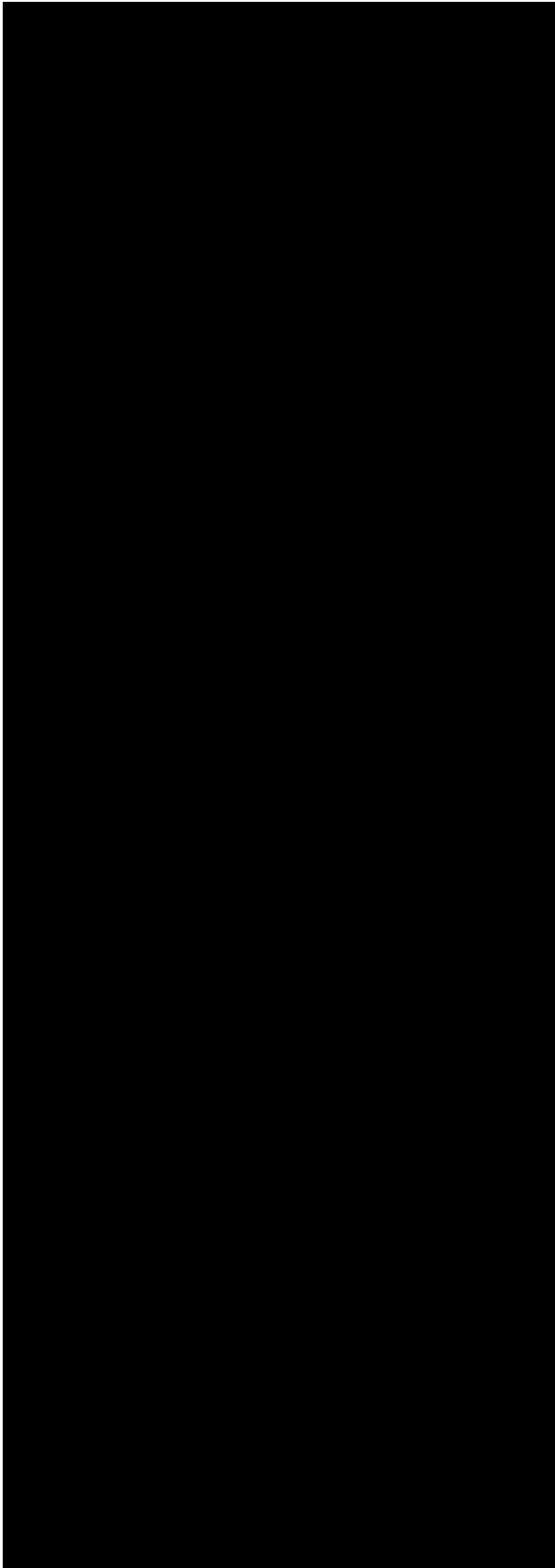




EXHIBIT C

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC

**DECLARATION OF MENGGE JI IN SUPPORT OF FACEBOOK, INC.'S
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF
THE SPECIAL MASTER'S ORDER RE
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL
PRODUCTION OF PLAINTIFF DATA**

Discovery Special Master Daniel Garrie, Esq.

**DECLARATION OF MENGGE JI IN SUPPORT OF FACEBOOK, INC.'S
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE SPECIAL MASTER'S ORDER RE
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF PLAINTIFF DATA**

I, Mengge Ji, declare as follows:

1. I am a Data Scientist at Meta, Inc. f/k/a Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”). My job responsibilities include, among other things, understanding and working with Facebook’s data systems, writing queries and conducting analyses of these data, researching Facebook’s data and related technologies, and locating, analyzing, and exporting data for production in litigation and other legal matters. I submit this declaration in support of Facebook’s motion for reconsideration of the Special Master’s Order re Plaintiffs’ Motion to Compel Production of Plaintiff Data. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and, if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto.

2. In my role as Data Scientist at Facebook, I am familiar with the general categories of user information Facebook maintains, where that data might be stored, and how they can potentially be accessed.

Data Contained in Facebook’s Social Graph Related to Users’ Activities on Facebook

3. Facebook users directly provide Facebook with data or information when using the Facebook platform. For instance, a user can upload a photo directly to her Facebook profile, which Facebook retains in order to display when that profile is accessed (if the user’s privacy settings allow it). If the user “tags” a friend in that photo, Facebook also retains a record of which other Facebook user has been identified as appearing in that photo. In essence, the entire Facebook product that users interact with is a web of data points and relationships between data points that Facebook’s systems present in a user-friendly format.

4. Facebook uses the term the “Social Graph” to describe this complex web of people, places, things, actions, and connections on the Facebook platform. As Facebook users navigate through Facebook and interact with it—including, for example, by commenting on

posts made by other users, watching videos, posting photos, and sending messages—the users create new relationships and connections between themselves and the content they are able to see. The activities a user takes on the Facebook platform, including posting pictures to their profiles, tagging friends in photos, and commenting on friends’ timelines, are reflected in the Social Graph.

5. The Facebook product that users see is powered by a series of databases that work in tandem to provide Facebook users a seamless experience.¹ The key databases Facebook uses to support the Facebook product, which store the user content and information presently accessible via the Social Graph, are:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

¹ Facebook’s Social Graph is not powered by a single database. Rather, Facebook is powered by an extraordinarily complex information architecture that stores information in various databases. The information in these databases is generally not human-readable and instead is intended to be processed for human consumption through Facebook’s production environment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED].²

6. Between them, these databases contain trillions of data points provided to Facebook by its more than 2 billion users, many of which need to be readily accessible at all times so that users can view them as they use the Facebook product. As a result, the data infrastructure underlying the Social Graph is not only extraordinarily complex, but has also been specifically designed to serve the needs of the Facebook product.

7. One of the functions of the Facebook product is to be able to specifically identify user profiles or other sets of information associated with specific users. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9. I understand that Facebook's "Download Your Information" or "DYI" tool retrieves data from and allows users to download a copy of data Facebook associates with their

² The Everstore database is in the process of being deprecated. The data contained in Everstore is being transitioned to Manifold.

Facebook account, including data associated with their account in the Social Graph. In order to compile this information, the DYI tool runs a set of searches that have been engineered by the DYI product team in order to pull data associated with that user from the Social Graph. The resulting data is presented in a user-readable format, rather than as code or strings of data.

Analytics Data Stored in Facebook's Data Warehouse ("Hive")

10. Facebook also stores data sets that it uses for internal analytics, product development, and other business functions. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11. Facebook's internal analytics data is primarily stored in a data warehouse called Hive, which exists separately from the Social Graph. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12. The Hive data warehouse is contained across a decentralized set of data centers, spread across the world. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13. In addition to the Social Graph and Hive, I am aware of several other databases that contain data related to Facebook users, including data that is anonymized. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

14. I have also consulted with other members of the Data Science team regarding this question. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Searching Within Hive

16. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

17. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

21. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

22. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

23. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Exporting Data from Hive

24.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

25.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

26.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

27.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

28.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

29. Preparing any productions also requires substantial additional resources from senior members of the eDiscovery data scientist team to prepare for and manage the coding and export project. Moreover, after the initial exported files have been created, it would take additional time for a review team to validate the queries and data and perform additional quality control, or longer if there are issues that require remediation.

30. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Facebook eDiscovery team, which is responsible for assisting Facebook in-house and outside counsel in active litigations and other legal matters, in addition to building and maintaining internal infrastructure crucial to the management and preservation of data on legal hold, does not have the time and resources required to search for, access, analyze, and export the data in millions of Hive tables in the manner described above.

31. Facebook cannot materially shorten this timeline by hiring new employees

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] For the same reason, Facebook cannot simply engage third party consultants or temporary employees to handle this data export. Nor would adding more servers—which would require diverting them from their use in the ordinary course of business—necessarily reduce the estimated timeline in a linear fashion, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All of these options—hiring new employees, hiring contractors, and adding servers—would also be extremely costly.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I executed this Declaration on December 10, 2021, in Sausalito, California.



Mengge Ji

FACEBOOK OPPOSITION EXHIBIT C

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC-JS

**DECLARATION OF
BEN MITCHELL IN SUPPORT OF
FACEBOOK'S OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL
NAMED PLAINTIFF DATA**

I, Ben Mitchell, declare:

1. I am Director of Product Management at Defendant Facebook, Inc. (hereinafter “Facebook”). I make this declaration on my own knowledge, and I would testify to the matters stated herein under oath if called upon to do so.

2. In my role as Director of Product Management, my responsibilities include providing support for Facebook’s “Download Your Information” or “DYI” tool. Through my role, I am familiar with the DYI tool, the data that it includes, and where that data is stored.

3. Facebook uses the term the “Social Graph” to describe the complex web of people, places, things, actions, and connections on the Facebook platform. The Facebook product that users see is powered by a series of databases that work in tandem to provide Facebook users a seamless experience. As Facebook users navigate through Facebook and interact with it—including, for example, by commenting on posts made by other users, watching videos, posting photos, and sending messages—the users create new relationships and connections between themselves and the content they are able to see.¹ This web of people, places, things, actions, and connections is referred to as the “Social Graph.”

4. The DYI tool allows a user to download a copy of data Facebook associates with their Facebook account, including data associated with their account in the Social Graph.

5. The DYI file for each individual user represents the most complete and best compilation of data Facebook maintains associated with that user, and the best available

¹

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I am generally aware that several databases collectively store the information that underlies the Social Graph and the names of these databases, but I am not knowledgeable about the technical details and functions of each underlying database.

compilation of the data about that user in the Social Graph, in a human-readable and producible form.

6. Exhibit B to the Declaration of Martie Kutscher lists categories of data contained in a user's DYI file, unless data in a given category does not exist for the user or the user deleted it. The DYI file does not include data such as (i) data a user has deleted from their own profiles (e.g., photos that have been removed), (ii) any other data Facebook does not maintain; (iii) data associated only with a different user's account, or (iv) Facebook's trade secrets.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 28, 2021 at Felton, California.

Ben Mitchell

Ben Mitchell

FACEBOOK OPPOSITION EXHIBIT E

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: FACEBOOK, INC. CONSUMER
PRIVACY USER PROFILE LITIGATION,

This document relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

CASE NO. 3:18-MD-02843-VC-JS

**DECLARATION OF
KARANDEEP ANAND IN SUPPORT OF
FACEBOOK'S OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL
NAMED PLAINTIFF DATA**

I, Karandeep Anand, declare:

1. I am Vice President, Business Products at Defendant Facebook, Inc. (hereinafter “Facebook”). I make this declaration on my own knowledge, and I would testify to the matters stated herein under oath if called upon to do so.

2. In my role as Vice President, Business Products, I am familiar with how Facebook shares or makes data available to third parties, including application developers and partners. I am also generally familiar with how Facebook’s platform operates, how data about particular users can be accessed, and how that data is shared with third parties.

3. Facebook makes individualized data about Facebook users available to third parties—including app developers and partners—through application programming interfaces (“APIs”). These APIs pull data exclusively from Facebook’s Social Graph.

4. Facebook uses the term the “Social Graph” to describe the complex web of peoples, places, things, actions, and connections on the Facebook platform. The Facebook product that users see is powered by a series of databases that work in tandem to provide Facebook users a seamless experience. As Facebook users navigate through Facebook and interact with it—including, for example, by commenting on posts made by other users, watching videos, posting photos, and sending messages—the users create new relationships and connections between themselves and the content they are able to see.¹ This web of people, places, things, actions, and connections is referred to as the “Social Graph.” The activities a user takes on the Facebook Platform, including posting pictures to their profiles, liking photos, and

¹

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I am generally aware that several databases collectively store the information that underlies the Social Graph and the names of these databases, but I am not knowledgeable about the technical details and functions of each underlying database.

commenting on friends' timelines, and certain activities a user takes off of the Facebook Platform, are reflected in the Social Graph.

5. APIs are a standard industry programming tool and they allow applications to access data and features of other applications, services, or operating systems. APIs can provide access to a defined set of User Data (e.g., a user's name or Facebook ID) or other information the developer is authorized to access, (e.g., photos a user has shared with the developer).

6. APIs Facebook has made available to third parties—including app developers and partners—that allow access to user-identifiable information query the Social Graph only. This was also true during the period from 2007 to present and is true of all of the APIs identified in Facebook's response to Plaintiffs' Fourth Set of Interrogatories. Users' privacy settings and the permission they specifically grant the applications they access or download control what non-public data third parties are able to access about them, as described in Facebook's Data Policy.

7. Facebook also maintains a data warehouse called Hive, which is separate from the Social Graph. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Facebook does not provide any APIs that allow third parties to retrieve data from Hive and third parties are not able to access Hive directly.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 28, 2021 at Seattle, Washington.

Karandeep Anand

Karandeep Anand